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being damaged by the fumigation. To this end I am (by invitation) inspecting the flour mills of Lima and Callao and am accepting flour in single sacks (new and in good condition) provided the condition of the mill is satisfactory.

The mill which played such a prominent part in the advent of plague in Callao has been completely reconstructed, and is perhaps as nearly rat-proof as can be made. An interesting point that may be mentioned in connection with the construction of ground floors is that cement floors, though a great deal better than the ordinary, form a roof under which rats burrow easily unless there is a layer of ashes or gravel, say 6 inches to a foot in depth, underneath. Rats do not like such material, inasmuch as they can not form permanent paths of communication, the material caving in on their burrows as soon as made. A mixture of tar and ashes has also been used with good effect, and it is claimed that an ordinary plank floor laid directly on a layer of any of the materials mentioned is better than a cement floor laid on ordinary soil.

Some of the mills in Lima are still in rather bad condition and rats are abundant.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Vessels inspected—Measles and influenza prevalent—Pure water supply.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, December 6, as follows:

During the week ended December 3, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 steamships and 7 sailing vessels, with 334 crew, 45 steerage and 18 cabin passengers. Of this number I inspected 6 steamships, 3 sailing vessels, 275 crew, 45 steerage and 18 cabin passengers, of whom 2 of the crew, 2 steerage and 7 cabin passengers were taken on at this port. A person suffering from a loathsome disease, wishing a steerage passage, was recommended for rejection. There were 2 cabin passengers in transit for Trinidad, West Indies.

Measles and influenza are prevailing more or less throughout the island, but owing to the pure water from springs supplied by the Government waterworks to outlying country districts by laid pipes enteric fever, dysentery, and other bowel complaints, though present, are neither numerous nor severe.

The general health of Barbados is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended November 18, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 28. No contagious diseases reported.

AUSTRALIA—New South Wales—New Castle.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 50,220. Total number of deaths, 45, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Sydney.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 511,030. Total number of deaths, 425, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, plague 1, and 58 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 210, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 10, scarlet fever 5, and 38 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 71, including 6 from enteric fever.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population 36,567. Total number of deaths, 201, including 23 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver*.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 33,000. Total number of deaths not reported, 1 death from enteric fever, and 2 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 57,600. Total number of deaths, 58, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 12. No contagious diseases reported.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 72, including whooping cough 2, plague 2, and 10 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 166, including diphtheria 1, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 101, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 253,925. Total number of deaths, 310, including 53 from infectious diseases.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended November 20, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 17. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 26, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand five hundred and two deaths were registered during the week, including measles 14, scarlet fever 19, diphtheria 11, whooping cough 10, enteric fever 3, and 18 from diarrhea. The

deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,133 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 13 from diphtheria, 13 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 12 from whooping cough, and 4 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 26, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 27.9, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 170 deaths were registered, including measles 12, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 26, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 18 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 20.9 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 594, including diphtheria 9, measles 8, scarlet fever 1, and 21 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended November 10, 1904. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Three weeks ended November 12, 1904. Estimated population, 207,890. Total number of deaths, 289, including diphtheria 2, and 6 from enteric fever.

MEXICO—Linares.—Week ended December 8, 1904. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 12, including 1 from enteric fever.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila.—Month of August, 1904. Population, 219,941. Total number of deaths, 1,032, including enteric fever 5, smallpox 4, plague 7, and 83 from tuberculosis.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended November 18, 1904. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 7. No contagious diseases.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended November 30, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 343, including enteric fever 5, smallpox 7, and 23 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended November 5, 1904, from 18 cities and towns having a population of over 10,000, aggregating 808,000, show a total of 445 deaths, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 8, measles 3, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 3, and 53 from phthisis pulmonalis.